Stair Carpets are now sold at astonishing low prices at 26 Bowers, Hiram Anderson's -Beautiful autern of Venetian Stair carpets 2s, 3s, and 4s per yard. Three-ply Stair Carpets 4s, 2s and 6s; Tapestry Stair Carpet, 6s; Brussels Stair Carpet, 5s; 25 per sent-loss than can be found.

GENIN'S SUMMER STOCK.—GENIN having filled his extensive show-rooms with the largest and most varied stock of Summer Hats and Caps ever displayed in one establishment in New-York, tenders, through the Press, an invitation to his friends and fellow-citizens to call upon him and judge for themselves whether he has or has not an assortment in every department of his business that warrants him in putting forth this sweeping and erclause claim. The fibrics he effers for the present Summer reflection. The fibrics he effers for the present Summer reflections of presenting them, but upon American Art. Such a sure of presenting them, but upon American Art. Such a drab Beaver as Genny's beet style, (now ready,) has not herefoldere been seen in this country. In contour, material, lightness, finish, set and reduces, it is the most brilliant thing of its class that has ever graced his establishment or the heads of his customers. If there is an artist in the world who finds it difficult to satisf himself, he is the man, but the Genin Drab Beaver for lab is so near perfection, that he can scarcely hope to surpass it hereafter. His stock of undress hats for gentlemen, embracing short-napped beavers, snow-white Paramans, and every style of straws, affords a field for choice which anticipates all the varioties of taste, by presenting their realization. French and American skill have contributed their most elegant and novel fabrics to the juvenile department, and there is no face of form of childhood which may not be furnished with a new grace by a selection from the countless assortment. Expecting hats have long been provertional for the dowing beauty of their outline, and their graceful, decorative appointments, but the summer fabrics of this class for 181 surpass, in these respects, it is believed, those which have already been received with so much favor by the fair equestrians of New-York. But of all these things the public are the judges; and in order that they may have the materiot for an opnion, they are most cancertly schedule to compare the Summer Stock a filled his extensive show-rooms with the largest and most varied slock of Summer Hats and Capa ever displayed in one establishment in Nea-York, tenders, through the property of the property of the property of the pro-

KNOXOLOGY .- A term applied to the ser-ANOXOLOGY:—A WITH applied to the serior acquired by a hatter, named KNOX, in the manufacture of the hat.—Websiter This is the hatter, KNOX of 123 Fulton-st. He is ahead again this season of all competitors, and his dashing Rocky Mountain Beavers, his light summery and attractive straw hats, and general assertment of articles of head-gear are eliciting general praise from all who call upon him. In selecting a Summer Hat, do not forget KNOX.

LIGHT AND ELEGANT STRAW HATS FOR Children.—Peculiarly saided to the season, in their trimmings childlike and pretty in costume for either Boys or little Girls. Also, Ladies Straw Raims Hats, a most beautiful and appropriate article for a Ludy on horseback, all of which he is prepared to sell at the howest possible prices. Wm. Barra, 196 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS .- BIRD, corner Pine and Nassan sts, invites attention to his new and elegant style of cutra hight French grey beaver. Hat for Summer wear, manufactured from a rare and beautiful selection of fur of exceeding richness of color and fineness of texture. Also, the pure Rocky Mountain white and drabbeaver Hats, together with several other styles of fur, Straw and Panama Hats, adapted to the season.

MIRD, cor. Pine and Nassan sts.

A NEW SUMMER HAT---The Gentle-A New Summer Hat—Hat Gentieman's Summer Hat—Warnocks, Hatters, have great plossure in amouncing that they will introduce, Titls Day,
May 22, a new and most beautiful style of light for Hat for
gentlemen's Summer wear. This new and beautiful Hat is
manufactured of an exceedingly rare species of French gray
beaver, never before attempted for a similar purpose in this
country, and possesses, independent of color, (which is a
charm in itself.) incomparable meet. To gentlemen, with
when rarity is a consideration, we have simply to say, that
having, as we believe, secured the entire stock of this fine
material in market, (with the exception of one other house,
this Hat is not to be obtained in its purity at any other establishment in this City; and we feel warranted in believing that there has never been a hat produced possessing somuch intrinsic finess for a predleman's Summer Hat as the
French Gray Beaver, now introduced by us.

Warnocks, Hatters, Irving House,
my22 tf

Roadway.

M. C. St. John, Hatter, respectfully calls the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of French gray beaver Hat, now for the first time introduced to public favor. This Hat is manufactured from a rich and beautiful selection of fur, and exceedingly well adapted to Summer wear excelling in lightness and flexi-bility anything previously offered to the public. 18922 lw* M. C. St. John, cor. Fine and Nassau-sta.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HOURT MIGURTAIN SHIVERY DEAVER THAN, WITHOUT MIXTURE—SUMMER STYLES—We are prepared to furmals gentlessen about to visit Europe during the World's Industrial Exhibition in London with this great American Summer Hat, whose years of popularity are equaled only by its comfort, elegance and unique manufacture.

LEARY & Co., Hatters, and leaders of fashion for Gentle men's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House my3 tf

Coroner's Inquest.—
The bodies they viewed, on the chamber floor strowed,
And this verdict the jury recorded
"Boach, bed bug and flea, died by felo de se,"
And to Lyon the praise be awarded."
Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powders, and Pills for the
destruction of insects and vermin, 424 Broadway. my24 31*

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nussau-st. near the Park IMPORTED CARPETS.—PETERSON & HUM-PHREY, 379 Broadway, corner White-st, have just received per packet ship. Nesmath, an additional supply of rich and elegant Garpeting, new desagrastical extra quality. Also an invoice of Lenderson's celeirated Brussels Carpets, which are affected at the lowest possible cash pirices, and full loper cent less than any other store selling similar goods. my26 6tA

EXCURSION TO STRATTONPORT.—The EXCURSION TO STRATTONPORT.—Intersplendial steamboat Island City, Captain Reynolds, commander, will proceed to the above beautiful place on Thursday next, May 29, laving a full hand of music on board. She
will start from Fution Ferry at 2 o'clock in the morning,
and will land passengers directly on the new dock, affording
four hours to visitors to view the building size and enjoy the
delightful scenery which has so much charmed every observer, and justly obtained for it so much colebrity and popularity. The Subscription Boos will be open on the ground,
which will afford parties an opportunity of choosing their
tots and numediately pincing their mane on the list of subitots and numediately pincing their mane on the list of sub-

LADIES' TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON, No. 12 Heekman st. 3d door from Nassao st.—We would use form the ladies that we have opened a pleasant room at the above, N. 12, where they can be served with meats in various formetor six cents a plate. Also, poddings and pastry for six cents. Pure country milk with either bread, rice, mush, hommy, or cracker, 6 cents a bowl. Tea, coffee or cocoa, 3 cents per cup.

Call and try.

JOHN S SAVERY.

My27 3t*

SYLVESTER CHANDLER.

Le Stockings, Summer under Clothing and Gents furnishing articles in great variety, and decided cheap, at PARRISH's Canal-st. Stocking Store, 78 Canal-st. 2d block from Broadway. my24 48 TuxTh*

SUMMER SHOES AND GAITERS .- WAT-KINS, 114 Fullon-st offers a soperh assortment of light season and Gaters of his own manufacture, which he sells that the lowest possible prices. One pair of his Gatters will outwear two or three pair of the step stores sold at ready made stores.

My 24 Sat Tok Th BARNUM'S MUSEUM,-The reengagement

of the Bathman children for one week more is bailed videlight. The performances during both afternoon and or ling are of an exceedingly talented cast, especially so in evening—when Kafe and Ellen Hateman both appearance of the property of

A GEM FOR THE TOILET .- Dr. J. A. CUMMING's complete set of Dental Toilet Articles, embracing a bottle of premium Tooth wash, a box of Dentrifice, Tooth-brush, orange wood Puks, &c. only \$150, for cleansing and preserving the teeth and guins, and purifying the treath, eleganily and compactly put up in a neat case, and very convenient for traveling purposes, also making a very useful and beautiful present. Tooth-wash, 75 cents, Dentrifice 25 and 50 cents. For sale by A.B. & D. SANS, 100 Pulpur-St., C. H. RING, 131 Recondway, G. W. TUTTLE, 345 Broadway; WM. H. CARY & CO., 243 Pearl-st. 145.

The continually increasing demand for Hall's Palincanesia, is decisive evidence that it is the best medicine of the day for effecting a speedy and cor-tain cure for dyspepsia, liver compliant, sericulous humors and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. WM SMITH HALL, Sole Proprietor, 150 Bowery.

Twenty Thousand Yards beautiful Floor Oil Cloths, only 2s, 4s and 3s per yard, one and two yards wide, at 99 Bowery, Hiram Andartson's Also, English Floor Oil Cloths, 14 feet wide, 6s to 8s per yard, of elegant tapestry, marble and chintz figures, the largest assortment to be found.

CARPETS CHEAP.—Messrs. E. A. PETERson & Co. 79 Canal-st, have just received a large addition to their stock of Carpetings. Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats. &c., which they propose to sell at the very lowest figure. House-fore purchasing observer, in caling at this store before purchasing observer. It is by selling cheaper than others that PETERSON & Co. expect to secure customers and extend their business. Give them a call, examins their goods and learn their prices.

A GENUINE MEDICINE.—The Oxygenated A GENUINE MEDICINE.—The Oxygenated Bitters are not intended to be used as a common beverage, but as a medicine, adhering strictly to the directious and suggestions of the proportion; they contain no alcohol or any intonicating quality whatever, and are adapted to the most delicate constitutions. In all cases where the natural functions are impaired, by derangement of the stomach and functions are impaired, by derangement of the stomach and functions are impaired, by derangement of the stomach and functions are impaired, by derangement of the stomach and functions are impaired, by derangement of the stomach and functions are impaired, by derangement of the stomach and imported direction of food, or suffer from abuse and irrequiative, no medicine can be found to each accordably as these Bitters—they give positive and seasible relief, and impart buoyancy and cheerfuncess to which the sufferer was hitherto a stranger. Price 3 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st; A. L. Scowill & Co., 315, and C. H. Sing, 192 Broadway; J. & I. Coddington, 303 Hudson-st, and 715 Broadway; E. M. Guion, 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st; J. West, 286 Grand-st; Hall, Ruckle & Co., 288 Greenwich st, and by the Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

Mr. GREASON, 247 Greenwich-st. has displayed great good taste in the varied and picturesque patterns which he has chosen for those elegant shades of which he solls such immense quantities. The tassels and other articles appertaining to those are like the shades, of the best materials and of the finest finish. We question if any dealer in our city has been so largely patronized as Greasure, certainly none better deserve success, as every one will admit, that once pays his store a visit.

English Imperial Three-ply Carpeting, of new and beautiful designs for Spring sales, at 9 Bowery, HERAN ANDERSON'S. This morning twenty bale will be exhibited and sold very cheap. Also, Three-pl. Carpets, 6s 5d, 7s, 5s and 9s per yard. Call and see them.

Brass Spring Trusses .- If you want a Trues that will never rust nor grow weak from use, while it retains the worst rupture without pressure upon the spine, and effects cures in cases of long standing, go to Banzante's, il Beckman at. Six days' trial given, and money retained if not satisfactory.

GREEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 1 As-TOR HOUSE.—The art of Shirimaking has been brought to a degree of perfection in this celebrated Gentleman's Fur-nishing Establishment, which may be called unparalleled. The fit is guaranteed, and never fails. Every other article sold at the store may be equally relied on, and punctuality is the rule in executing orders.

Splendid French WEDDING CARDS, silver bordered and plain porceian, elegantly and fashiog-ably engraved and printed in gold silver and colors. Also, a very large assortment of elegant silver embossed and pin-porcelain Bridal Envelopes, Bores and Waters of the latest and richest designs and justierns, from the most celebrated manufacturers of Para and London, at Eventuals, Broad-way, corner Duane-st.

H. V. BUSH'S CELEBRATED RENOVATING AROMATIC CORDIAL—Of all the preparations that have ever been made for General Debuity Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Stomach and Bowels &c., this atticle has been pronounced by physicians and druggists as the pleasantest and best. Principal Debut, 139 Greenwich, comer of Dunnest, and by Druggists generally. Price 50 cents per bottle.

BY SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, and the press of the kind of ladies Dress Goods may be found at

CY Olicks, OHANULS, MANTILLAS, 3Hd
HITCHCOCK & LEADBRITER'S, 347 Broadway, corner of
Leonard-st, where also is logd a large and beautiful stock
of richly embroadered and tamboured Large and Muslim Window Draperies, and every other kind of family and housewife goods, all of which may be obtained at the lowest market prices. It is a great mistake that any other house can
better supply the Ladies with their Dry Goods, or that any
other establishment out of, or in Broadway, can sell cheaper.
Try them once and swell find it so.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH of rich Dress Silks, Bareges, Barege Delaines, Printed Mus-lins, Tassues, Grenadines, Summer Silks, Silk and Limen Goods, Crape Shawls, Manifilas, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Parasols, and all kinds of Dress and Fancy Goods, cheap G. M. BODINE, 227 Grand-st., cor of Orchard

Musical Festival at the Tabernacle THE TRESTORAL BY THE TREETRICE THE TREETRICE THE BANK UNDER THE METERS WALLARE AND WHEELER, with a Chorus of some hundreds, and several eminent professional singers, will be present. Mr. MARCUS COLBURN, the celebrated Tenor, will berform several of his choicest pieces. See advertisement.

Four thousand yards superior red sheek and white Canton Matting of one to one and a half rards wade, at very low prices, at 99 flowery. Hiram Asher-son's Also English Floor Oil Cloth eight yards wide, from which will be cut to fit any size half or room, &c. at

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1851.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Cambria sails from Boston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

Massachuserts.-The Legislature of this State came to a close on Saturday last, after a protracted, and in many respects, remareable session. The liquor which passed the House was lost in the Senate. The Eastern Avenue and Boston Wharf wills passed both Houses and were vetoed by GEORGE BOUTWELL.

The Special Election held yesterday for Members of Congress resulted in the choice of Ros-KRT RANTOUL, a Free-Soil Loco, in the Hd (Salem) District by about 1.000 plurality BENJA-MIN THOMPSON, Whig, has beaten Palfrey, Free-Soiler, in the 1Vth District by some 100 or 150 votes. From the VIIth District we have only a few returns, but they indicate the election of HENRY W. BISHOP, Loco, over John Z. Good rich, Whig.

Before the Election is over our paper of to-day will reach the voters of Dutchess and Columbia. Once again, we urge them to devote every working hour that remains, to the defeat of the revolutionary candidate, and to the triumph of that system of internal improvements which has done so much for the prosperity of their District. The contest will not be an easy one, but let them do their whole duty, and JOSEPH HALSTED will be elected. To your posts, friends! To-day, neglect of duty will be neglect of your own interests, and of the welfare of the Empire State!

Mr. Webster and Slavery Extension. Mr. Webster, in his Buffalo speech aims

to prove that he has in reality taken no new position on the Slavery question which ought to withdraw from him the confidence of Northern freemen. To be sure he has order to avoid irritation and save the Union. but that is all. His policy, he would have us understand, for he dare not say it directly-it would lose him Southern votes-is essentially the same as ever, opposition to the extension of the Slave power. We take issue on that point.

The value of Mr. Webster's argument on the Fugitive Slave law we discussed yesterday. That was a topic which had not entered into political affairs prior to the session of '49-50, and prior to his Seventh of March Speech, and his former opinions were not on record. But as to the Extension of Slavery the record is undeniable. Before we refer to it let us have his last position. We quote from the Buffalo speech

" No matter what may be said at the Syracuse Con "No matter what may be said at the Syracuse Convention, or any other assemblage of insane persons. I would never consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never, never. The man can't show his face to me and say he can prove that I ever departed from that doctrine. He would sneak away, and slink away, or hire a mercenary Heep that he taight say what a mercenary apostate from liberty Daniel Webster has become. (Laughter and cheers.) He knows himself to be a hypocrate and falsifier.

Now, there are two things apparently the

Now, there are two things apparently the same, but really distinct; one is the extension of slave territory, the other the aggrandizement of the slave power. Mr. Webster seems to shield himself behind the assertion that he has opposed the former, from the charge that he has consented to the latter.

We say that he has consented to the latter. The proof is in his Seventh of March speech, and not in its general spirit and drift alone. In that speech he quoted the clause from the resolution admitting Texas, which says that "new States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, may hereafter be formed out of the territory thereof." And having quoted this and what follows, to the effect that all such States South of 36 deg. 30 min., are to be slave States, he went on to argue that this involved an absolute obligation on the part of Congress to create these additional Slave States with their representatives in the Senate to increase the Slave Power. "The guaranty is," he says, "that new States shall be made;" and the whole speech, as far as it related to that subject, went to establish such an absolute obligation to strengthen the Slave Power in this Government. There was no statement of the plain meaning of the resolution, to wit,

that if Congress and Texas both shall con-

sent, such states may be formed, and that

the consent of Congress is just as optional, | various elections which have taken place at ment of the majority at the time, as is its since the 7th of March, 1850. decision on any other measure. So far even was Mr. Webster from stating or implying this, that he argued against the proposal of Mr. Bell to reenact that part of the resolution with greater distinctness, by providing for the immediate establishment of one or I more such States, as altogether supererogatory and only weakening the original resolution. It is plain, then, that while keeping within the letter of his former declarations against Slavery Extension, Mr. Webster in that memorable speech lent himself, his reputation and influence, his weight as a senator and a jurist, to the increase of the Slave Power in the Republic. Will anybody call us hypocrite and falsifier for saying this? Perhaps; but the person would do well to wipe out the record and obliterate the facts beforehand.

Here is the apology for abandoning the Proviso in the Territories; as all who have read the speech must have remarked, it contains nothing very new:

contains nothing very new:

"From the best investigation I have given the subject, and the reflection I have devoted to it, I was of the opinion that the mountains of New-Mexico and Utah could no more sustain American Slavery final the snows of Canada. I saw it was impossible. I thought so then, and I think so now. Therefore, gentlemen, when it was proposed in Congress to apply the Wilmot Proviso to New-Mexico and Utah, it appeared to me just as absurd as to apply it here in Western New-York. I saw that the snowy hills, the eternal mountains, and the climate of those countries, would never support Slavery. No man could carry a slave there with any expectation of profit. It could not be done and as the South thought that it was irritating and disrespectful, I was not willing to do it; and, therefore, I saw no occasion for applying the Wilmot Proviso to New-Mexico or Utah. I voted accordingly, and who doubts it now? The law admitting those Territories passed without any Proviso. Is there a slave, or is it likely there will be one there? Why, there is not a man in the United States of stupid as not to see at this moment, that such a thing was wholly unnecessary, and that it was only calculated to irritate and offend. And I am not one who is disposed to create irritation, or to give offense to our brothers, or to break up fraternal friendship, without cause. The question was open whether Slavery should of should not go to New-Mexico or Utah. There is no Slavery. There is no the shining face of an African there."

First, let us say that Mr. Webster was

First, let us say that Mr. Webster was not always of this opinion, and does not pretend that he was. Before the election of 1848, and during that canvass, he was a decided and uncompromising advocate of the Wilmot Proviso; in the debate on the admission of Oregon he sustained the Proviso for that territory, though it is mountainous and grows no sugar-cane, nor rice, nor cotton, and though the South earnestly contended for the right to take slaves there. But afterward, he obtained new light, laid down the thunder-bolt to which in the Springfield speech he had asserted his right of property and even of paternity, and declared that he would interpose no legal restriction on the holding of slaves in New-Mexico or Utah. He would advise slaveholders that, as far as he was informed, it would not pay to work their chattels in those countries; but, if they should think otherwise, they might try it without hindrance. To be sure there already existed in New-Mexico an institution (peonage.) nearly equivalent to slavery, which was supposed to benefit the class of masters; but the very slight variation between that and African bondage was, he profitably introducing the latter. Such was,

in substance, the argument. And now Mr. Webster triumphantly apslaves in New-Mexico and but few in Utah, to justify his tergiversation. But we will venture to suggest that his self-gratulation is not well founded. It is not any unenacted law of God or Nature, not the geography nor weather there prevalent, which have kept slaves out, but the fact that the North stands all ready to put the saving grace of the Proviso upon those territories should there be any movement to take slaves there. It is because the South knows that the great struggle would instantly be renewed, not indeed by the man who once spoke for Massachusetts,

quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achillo

not by him, but by the mass of Northern people, led by other chiefs who have not forsaken the old altar fires of liberty to go and bow the knee to strange divinities that their fathers knew not. This it is which has kept the Territories free from the overseer and the slave, and in this Mr. Webster has no part nor lot, having sold his birth-

There is another aspect in which his abandonment of the Proviso consists with neither the political foresight to which he lays claim, nor his still avowed opposition to the increase of slave territory. At the time when the Seventh of March speech was made, he knew that a plot was on foot at the South to get possession of Cuba, with a view to its ultimate annexation as a Slave State. He knew that the same spirit which had taken in Texas, and made the Mexican War, was still active, and that its one purpose, now as then, was to aggrandize the area and power of the peculiar institution. And, certainly, if he did not know this then, he knew it last week when he spoke at Buffalo. And he cannot be ignorant that the advent of the present Opposition to power was and is counted on to consummate this scheme of Territorial and Slavocratic enlargement. Now we put it to every reasonable man, whether it was wise, in view of such probable future developments, when the slave interest was plotting and conniving at such things, to abandon the Free Soil ground entirely and unconditionally, and go over, bag and baggage, to the opposing camp? Was it the part of a patriot, of a great and leading statesman acting only for his country's good, and above all considerations of personal ambition and advance-By way of answer to this, and kindred

questions, we are permitted to refer to the

just as free, just as dependent on the judg- the North, and especially in New-England. GLANCES AT EUROPE No. V. The Future of Labor--- Day-Break. Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune

London, Friday, May 9, 1251. I HAVE spent the forenoon of to-day in examining a portion of the Model Lodging-Houses, Bathing and Washing establishments and Cooperative Labor Associations already in operation in this Great Metropolis. My companions were Mr. Vansittart Neale, a gentleman who has usefully devoted much time and effort to the Elevation of Labor, and M. Cordonnaye, the actuary or chosen director of an Association of Cabinet-Makers in Paris, who are exhibitors of their own products in the Great Exposition, which explains their chief's presence in London. We were in no case expected, and enjoyed the fairest opportunity to see everything as it really is. The beds were in some of the lodging-houses unmade, but we were everywhere cheerfully and promptly shown through the rooms, and our inquiries frankly and clearly responded to. I propose to give a brief and candid account of what we saw and heard.

Our first visit was paid to the original or primitive Model Lodging-House, situated in Charlesst. in the heart of St. Giles's. The neighborhood is not inviting, but has been worse than it is the building having been fitted up when no man with a dollar to spare had any faith in the project, is an old fashion dwelling-house, not very considerably modified. This attempt to put the new wine into old bottles has had the usual result. True, the sleeping-rooms are somewhat ventilated, but not sufficiently so; the beds are quite too abundant, and no screen divides those in the same room from each other. Yet these lodgings are a decided improvement on those provide for the same class for the same price in private lodging-houses. The charge is 4d. (eight cents) per night, and I believe 2s. (50 cents) per week, for which is given water, towels, room and fire for washing and cooking, and a small cup-board or safe wherein to keep provisions. Eighty-two beds are made up in this house, and the keeper assured us that she sel dom had a spare one through the night. I could not in conscience praise her beds for cleanliness. but it is now near the close of the week and her lodgers do not come to her out of band-boxes -Only men are lodged here. The concern pays

handsomely. We next visited a Working Association of Piano Forte Makers, not far from Drury Lane. These men were working for an employer on the old plan, when he failed, through them all out of employment, and deprived a portion of them of the savings of past years of frugal industry. which they had permitted to lie in his hands. Thus left destitute, they formed a Working Association, designated their own chiefs, settled their rules of partnership; and here stepped in several able 'Promoters' of the cause of Industrial Organization of Labor, and lent them at five per cent the amount of capital required to huy out the old concern-viz: \$3,500. They have since (about six weeks) been hard at work, aving an arangement for the sale at a low rate of all the Pianos they can make. The associates are fifteen in number, all working by the piece,' except the foreman and business man, who receive \$12 each per week; the others earn from \$8 to \$11 each weekly. I see nothing likely to defeat and destroy this enterprise, unless it should lose the market for its products.

We went thence to a second Model Lodging

House, situated near Tottenham Court Road. This was founded subsequently to that already described, its building was constructed expressly for it, and each lodger has a separate apartment, though its division walls do not reach the ceiling thought, sufficient to destroy all chance of overhead. Half the lodgers have each a separate window, which they can open and close at pleasure, in addition to the regular provision for ventilation. In addition to the wash-room, kitchen, dining-tables, &c. provided in the older concern, changed a little the tone of his language in peals to the fact that there are to-day no there is a small but good library, a large conand warm baths on demand for a penny each. The charge is 2s. 4d. (58 cents) per week; the number of beds is 104, and they are lways full, with numerous applications ahead at all times for the first vacant bed. Not a single case of Cholera occurred here in 1849, though dead bodies were taken out of the neighboring alley (Church-lane) six or eight in a day. So such for the blasphemy of terming the Cholera, with like scourges, the work of an inscrutable Providence.' The like exemption from Cholera was enjoyed by the two or three other Model Lodging-Houses then in London. Their com parative cleanliness, and the coolness in summer caused by the great thickness of their walls, conduce greatly to this freedom from contagion.

The third and last of the Model Lodging-Houses we visited was even more interesting, in that it was designed and constructed expressly to be occupied by Families, of which it accommodates forty-eight, and has never a vacant room.-The building is of course a large one, very substantially constructed on three sides of an open court paved with asphaltum and used for drying clothes and as a children's play-ground. All the suits of apartments on each floor are connected by a corridor running around the inside (or back) of the building, and the several suits consist of two rooms or three with entry, closets, &c., according to the needs of the applicant. That which we more particularly examined consisted of three apartments (two of them bed-rooms) with the appendages already indicated. Here lived a workman with his wife and six young children, from two to twelve years of age. Their rent is 6s. (\$1 50) per week, or \$78 per annum; and I am confident that equal accommodations in the old way cannot be obtained in an equally central and commodious portion of London or New York for double the money. Suits of two rooms only, for smaller families, cost but \$1 to \$1.25 per week, according to size and eligibility. It is provided with a Bath-Room, Wash-Room, Oven, &c., for the use of which no extra charge is made. The building is very substantial and well constructed, is fire-proof, and cost about \$40,000. The ground for it was leased of the Duke of Bedford for 99 years at \$250 per annum. The money to construct it was mostly raised by subscription-the Queen leading off with \$1,500; which the Queen Dowager and two Royal Duchesses doubled; then come sundry Dukes, Earls and other notables with \$500 each, followed by a long list of smaller and smaller subscriptions .-But this money was given to the "Society for Bettering the Condition of the Laboring Classes" to enable them to try an experiment; and that experiment has triumphantly succeeded. All those I have described, as well as one for single women only near Hatton Garden, and one for families and for aged women near Bagnigge Wells, which I have not yet found time to visit, are constantly and thoroughly filled, and hundreds are eager for admittance who cannot be accommodated; the inmates are comparatively cleanly, healthy and comfortable; and the plan pays. This is the great point. It is very easy to

build edifices by subscription in which as many

as they will accommodate may have very satisfactory lodgings; but even in England, where Public Charity is most munificent, it is impossible to build such dwellings for all from the contributions of Philanthropy; and to provide for a hundredth part, while the residue are left as they were, is of very dubious artility. The comfort of the few will increase the discontent and wretchedness of the many But only demonstrate that ouilding capacious, commodious and every way digible dwellings for the Poor is a safe and fair investment, and that their rents may be essentially reduced thereby while their comfort is promoted, and a very great step has been made in the world's progress-one which will not be re-

-I saw in the house last described a newly avented Brick (new at least to me) which struck me favorably. It is so molded as to be hollow in the center, whereby the transmission of moisture through a wall composed of this brick is prevented, and the dampness often complained of in brick houses precluded. The brick is larger than those usually made, and one side is wedge-shaped -We went from the house above described to

the first constructed Bathing and Washing establishment, George-st. Euston-square. In the Washing department there are tubs, &c. for one hundred and twenty washers, and they are never out of use while the concern is open-that is from A.M. to 7 P.M. There is in a separate Drying Reom an apparatus for freeing the washed clothes from water (instead of Wringing) by whirling them very rapidly in a machine, whereby the water is thrown out of them by centifugal force or attraction. Thence the clothes, somewhat damp, are placed in hot-air closets and speedily dried : after which they pass into the Ironing-room and are finished. The charge here is 4 cents for two hours in the Washing-room and 2 cents for two hours in the Ironing-room, which is calculated to be time enough for doing the washing of an average family. Everything but soap is supplied The building is not capacious enough for the number seeking to use it, and is to be speedily enarged. I believe the charges are too small, as I understand that the concern merely supports itself without paying any interest on the capital which created it. The Female part of the Bathing establish-

lishment is in this part of the building, but that for men is entered from another street. Each has Hot and Vapor Baths of the first class for 12 cents; second class of these or first-class cold baths for 8 cents, and so down to cold water baths for 2 cents or hot ditto for 4 cents each. I think these are not very extensively—at least not regularly-patronized in spite of their cheapness. The first class are well fitted up and contain everything that need be desired; the others are more naked, but well worth their cost. Cold and tepid Plunge Baths are proffered at 6 and 12 cents respectively.

-I must break off here, for the mail threatens to close.

Population of the United States.

From a summary (which we find in the Washington Republic) of the population of the United States, according to the recent census, and from the returns of previous years, we compile the following tables:

States. Whites.	Free col	d. Slave	z. Total.	Total 40
Alabama, 426,515	2,250	342,894	771,659	590,75
Arkansas,162,071	587	45,983	209,641	97,57
California, 200,000	10000	A. C.	200,000	30,00
Connectic'1,363,189	7,415		370,604	309,97
Delaware, 71,292	17,957	2,289	91,528	78,00
Florida 47,120	926	39,341	87,387	54,47
Georgia 513,083	2,586	362,966	877,635	691,39
Indiana 983.634	5,100	, Marine Marine 1	988,734	685,86
Illinois 853,059	5,239	-	458,298	476,18
Iowa 191,630	292	_	192,122	43,11
Kentucky 770,061	9.667	221,768	1,001,496	779,833
Louisiana 254,271	15,685	230,807	500,762	332,41
Maine581,920	1.312	-	583,233	501,79
Massach'ts, 905, 198	8,773	-	934,371	737,69
Maryland, 418,763	(73,943)	89,500	582,596	470,015
Mississip't 291,536	898	300,419	592,853	373,65
Michigan, 393,156	2,547	gammada.	395,703	212,26
Massouri 592,176	2.667	89,289	684,133	383,78
N-Hamp. 317,354	477		317,831	284,37
N-York 3,013,574	47,118		3,090,023	3,438,92
N-Jursey 466, 83	22,269	119	4101,67.1	373,39
N Carolina 552 477	27,271	288,412	8611,070	753,41
Ohio 1,951,101	25,930		1,977,031	1,519.46
Pennsylv. 2,258,460	33,201	-	2,311,681	1,734,03
Rd. Island .144.012	3,543	-	147,555	108,83
S. Carolina 271,775	8.769	384,925	668,469	591,39
Tennessee .767,319	6,286	249,519	1,023,118	829,21
Texas 133,131	926	53,346	197,103	150,00
Vermont. 312,756	710	THAT THE	313,466	291,94
Virginia 891,149	53,966	473,026	1,421,091	1,239,79
Wisconsin, 303,600	626	*********	304,226	30,94
W - 1 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	******************	2 127 002	22 102 007	17,243,25
Total19,517,885	109,200		23,102,987	
Dist Col., 38,027	9,973	3,687	51,687	1,00
Minnesota 6,192			61.632	50,00
N Mexico. 61,632				2,00
Oregon 20,000			25,000	F91711
Utah 25,000			-	
C'd-Tot. 19.668,736	419,173	3,179,589	23,267,453	17,339,97
Total population	of the I	S. and	Ter	
				,267,498
ritories Total population				Sent Carde
Total population	i in 1846	1	17	,339.970
warms buchamaran				Attention Profession

Increase in ten years..... The Slave population in 1840 was 2,487,113 t is now 3,179,589, showing an increase of 692,476, or about 22 per cent. The Free Colored population of the United States, in 1840, was 86,293. It numbers now, as will be seen above, 419,173, showing an increase of only 32,880, or 7.84 per cent.

The following tables will show the relative inrease of free population in the Northern and Southern States :

POPULATION OF THE EREE STATES.

States.	1850.	1840.	GAIN
California	200,000	30,000	170,000
Connecticut		310.015	60.589
Indiana	983,734	685,866	302,868
Illinon		476,183	352,115
Iowa		43,111	149,011
Maine.	583,232	501,793	81,439
Museachusetts	994.271	737,699	256,572
Michigan		212,276	183,427
N. Hampshire		284,574	33,257
New-York	3,090,022	2,428 921	661,101
New Jersey		373,306	115,246
Ohio		1,519,467	437,364
Pennsrlvania		1,7240,33	587,648
Rhode Island	147,555	100,830	38,725
Vermont		291,948	21.518
Wisconsin	304,226	30,945	273,281
Total	13,533,328	9,758,976	3,774,352
	ON OF THE	SLAVE STAT	
Alahuma	428,765	337,224	91,541
Arkunsus		77,639	85,019
Delaware		75,480	13,759
Florida	41,046	23,760	19,286
Georgia	270,7009	410,448	105,321
Kentucky	200,000	597,570	187,158
Louisiana		183,959	85,396
Maryland	492,779	379,737	112,969
Mississippi		180,440	111,994
Missouri	291,643	325,468	259,381
North Carolina		567,662	72,836
South Carolina		257,360	16,184
Tennessee		646,151	127,448
Teras		100,000	34,057
Virginia		790,810	157,845
Total		4.998,642	1,485,114
Increase in the Sia Increase in the Fre	ve States	1.5	15,114

Total increase of Free Population 5,739,466 REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives contains 233 sembers, and the ratio of Representation under the present Census is 93,702. In the next Congress Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will gain each one member; Illinois, Michigan and Missouri each two; while Maine, New-Hampshire, New-York, North-Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont each lose one, and South Carolina and Virginia each two.

The apportionment for the XXXIId Congress shows a remarkable change during the last ten years in the relative strength of the States in the House of Representatives. In the XXVIIth Congress Maine had 8 members. She has now but 6. New-Hampshire and Vermont had each 5 against 3 now; Massachusetts 12 against 11; Connecticut 6 against 4; New-York 40 against 33; New-Jersey 6 against 5; Pennsylvania 28 against 25; Maryland 8 against 6; Virginia 21 against 13; North Carolina 13 against 8; South Carolina 9 1

against 5; Georgia 9 against 8; Tennessee and Kentucky each 13 against 10 So much for losses now for the gains. Alabama had 5 Representatives in the XXVIIth Congress-she now is entitled to 7; Mississippi had 2, and now has 4. Louisiana 3, now 4, Ohio 19, now 21, Michigan 1, now 5; Indiana 7, now 11; Illinois 3, now 9; Missouri 2, now 7; Florida, Texas, Iowa and Wisconsin have come into the Union since 1843, with an aggregate representation of eight mem.

Sixty-one years ago the Republic contained less than four millions of inhabitants. Since then it has increased to over twenty-three millions. The same ratio of increase for the next fifty years will show a population of over 100 millions - a goodly number with which to begin the 20th century. The number of slaves has increased from 697,897, in 1790, to 3,179,589 in 1850 The slave population in 1800 was 803,041; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 1,538,064; in 1830, 2,009. 031, and in 1840 2,487,113

The following table will show the Representative population of the United States, the num. ber of Representatives to which each State is entitled, and also what States are to send Repre-

	Federal Rep.	No. 01	Frac- N	10.00
States.	population.	Rep's	fronz pi	res't
Alabama		6	*78,289	7
Arkansas		- 2	3,444	1
California		2.	12,334	1
Connecticut		3.	*33,194	- 4
Delaware		man .	*90,512	1
Florida	71,630	-	*71,530	1
Georgia		7	*77,534	
Indiana		19	*31,714	.18
Himoss		9	317,993	1
lown.		2.	4,718	
Kentucky		9	*75,479	14
AUDISTRON			33,637	4
Maine	583,232		21,020	- 7
Massachusetta	984,771	10	*57,251	19
Maryland	346,366		*76,076	- 6
Mississippi	477,645	2	4.173	
Michigan			20,895	3
M.saouri		6	*86,264	- 3
New-Hampshire			36,725	- 4
New York		32	*91,234	- 31
New-Jersey	180,623	3	20,113	5
North Careima	739,303	3.	3,353	
Ohio Pennsylvania	1,977,031	21	9,200	21
Pennsylvania		24	*61,333	21
Rhode Island		. 1	• 53,953	
South Carolina			45,989	
Tennessee.		19	*83,992	11
Texas			*71,361	2
Verment		3	32,360	
Virginia	1,233,870	130	13,744	1.5
Wasconsin	304,226	3	23,130	3
Total	21,039,521	218		237
numbers, as mark				

*These States have a Representative added to the number

Below we present the aggregate population by States, according to each Census from 1790 to 1830, both inclusive, which with the Census of '40 and '50, given above, will exhibit at a glance the rapid growth of the United States for the last sixty years;

POPULA	TION FR	OM 1790		
States, 1830.	1820	1810.	1900.	1799.
Alabama 309,527	127,901	20,845	-	-
Arkunsas 30.388	14,973	*************		10000000
Connecticut297,665	275,202	293,042	251,002	233,141
Delaware 75,748	72,749	72,647	64,273	59,098
Florida 34,730	-		1.575	130000
Georgia 516,823	310,097	252,133	167,101	87,510
Indiana 343,631	147,173	24,539	4,875	
Illimois 157,455	55,311	12,282	77.000	-
Dist. Col 39,534	33,039	240,023	14,093	200
Kentucky 687,917	563,337	406,511	220,935	73,077
Louisiana 2t5,739	153,407	760306	4.0041.0000	20.00
Maine 399,935	298,335	228,765	151,719	95,540
Maschusetss10,406	523,267	472,010	423,245	378,717
Maryland 447,040	407,350	300,540	341,545	319,730
Mississuppi 136,621	75,448	40,352	3,850	-
Michigan 31,639	6,696	4,762	-	-
Missouri 140,445	66,386	20,845	-	100000
N. Hamp 269,328	244,161	214,360	183,762	141,82
N. York 1,918,600	1,372,812	959,949	585,756	310,12
N Jersey 320,823	277.573	249,555	211,919	181,13
N. Carolina 737,987	638,829	333,300	473,103	393,73
Ohio937,903	581,434	230,750	45,365	1
Pennsy'a 1,318,233	1,049,153	210,091	602,355	473,37
R. Island 97,199	83,059	77,031	69,432	9993.1
S. Carolina 581,185	502,741	415,110	345,591	219,97
Tennessee .581,904	422,813	261,727	103,602	35,79
Vermont. 280,652	235,764	217,713	154,465	85,43
Virginia . 1,211,405	1,665,379	974,622	680,300	748,30
Total .12,866,920 Population in 1840	9,638,131	7,239,814 Do. in	5,365,925 1850 23,	3,929,82 367,498

Jenny Lind's Concert. The more we perceive the wonderful obedi-

once of JENNY LAND's voice to an adequate expression of the feeling of so great an artist, the more we desire to hear her in something other than pathetic Italian or sparkling German or arch English songs. The broad and beautiful manner in which she sang Haydn's On Mighty Peas, ast evening, showed again the exquisite adaptation of the auroral freshness and fulness of her voice to music so gushing and poyous as Haydn's, and we could not but recall his unequaled canzonets. She never told her Low, My Mother bids me bind my Hair, and make a programme in imagination in which those should appear with some of Schuberts-The Fieher-Maiden, The Serenade, &c. There could be no doubt of the popular success of such songs. Even Madame Bishop was encored in Schubert's Am Maria, and there would be a unity of sentiment in such a concert, which it is impossible to attain in the purely arbitrary selection of the present programmes.

Such a request of course seems the very whim of satiety. Yet entirely as we might feel in the slightest sketch of an artist his surpassing power, who could resist the wish to behold an adequate work? This fragmentary Concert-singing seems that slightest sketch measured by the splendor of her lyrical successes. Her delivery of Ah! mie fedeli n weak song from Beatrice di Tenda was so pathetic as to be the expression of the composer's thought rather than of his music and was of itself sufficient to quiet any further complaint of want of pathos in her singing.

The German ballad To the sunshine was axquisite from her just appreciation of the kind of sentiment prevailing in the song, and Comen' thro' the rye electrified the andience to that degree that we saw several hats waving in the encore. Yet while we share this enthusiasin we think of the great songs unsung, of the great songs which none will be able to sing when JENSY LIND is gone.

Signor Salvi's Fra poco a me ricovero was much overdone. It is at best a very tedious and common-place affair. If it is the Swan song of the love-lorn Edgardo-one wishes he would die and have done with it. But to die at such an inordinate length, and then die again through an escore, is indeed more "tolerable" in a concert room, but quite as little " to be endured " as spon the stage. We confess that this song was a fair illustration of the style of music that is most popular. But its intense pathos, much less its passion, we cannot feel. Salvi's interpretation of it was in harmony with the song But Uss furtiva lagrima, however, was much more beauti ful. It had a vase-like grace and delicacy, and

well displayed his accomplished elegance The Piano duet of Messrs. BENEDICT and HOFF-MAN was a finished and brilliant performance. The clearness and crispness of touch that mark the manner of both these artists, was never a striking. It was received with great applause, which is great homage to the piano in a hall so

The next Concert takes place to morrow even ing, at Tripler Hail.

large as that of Castle Garden

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.-We learn that the Prometheus will leave this City on the 13th of July, direct for San Juan de Nicaragua, taking the first company of passengers for California by the Central American route. The steamer Panic will leave San Francisco the same day for San Juan det Sur, and complete the connection. The two iron steamboats intended to run on the San Juan River will be sent out in a few days. Mr. Vanderbilt leaves on the 13th of June to complete the arrangements for the opening of the route